That of Electrophorus will be appropriate. This change is the less to be regretted, as the nomenclature of carapus is in a confused state, that name having been previously applied by Rafinesque to a species of the genus Fierasfer. Mr. Gill gave an enumeration of the genera of Gymnotoids, admitting the genera Electrophorus, Gymnotes, Gill, (Gymnotus æquilabiatus, Humb.,) Gymnotus, Art., (=Carapus,) Sternopygus, M.T., Hypopomus, Gill, (Rhamphichthys Mulleri, Kaup.) Rhamphichthys, M. T., Sternarchus, Schneid., and Sternarchorhynchus, Cast. Mr. Gill concluded by suggesting that the Gymnotoids were perhaps related to the Nematognathi, and remarked that he knew several undescribed species.

Mr. Gill next called attention to the fact that the genus for which the name Melantho had been recently accepted from Bowdich, had long before been characterized under the name Campeloma by Rafinesque. In June, 1819, in the 88th volume of the Journal de Physique, (p. 423,) that type is introduced

in the following terms:

(26) Campeloma. Test ovale. Ouverture ovale, base tronquée, lievres réfléchies, flexeuses, unics en pointe postérieurement. Point d'ombilic. Animal inconnu. J'en ai une seule espèce trouvée dans l'Ohio. C. crassula. 4 tours de spires contraires, sommet aigu, test épais, ouverture plus de la moitié

de la longueur totale.

This diagnosis is evidently only applicable to a Viviparoid, and was doubtless founded on a reversed specimen of the *Paludina ponderosa* of Say, or a closely related species. The name has indeed been referred, by the erudite Hermannsen, to the synonymy of *Melanopsis*, and in this he has been followed by the brothers Adams, but the diagnosis, as well as the habitat, cannot support such a reference.

In advance of the publication of the generic name Campeloma, Rafinesque had proposed a new genus—Ambloxis—in the third volume of the "American Monthly Magazine and Critical Review," (p. 355, Sept., 1818,) which was also doubtless intended for the Paludina ponderosa and its congeners,* but the insufficiency of his generic diagnosis, as well as the want of connection with

any described species, will prevent its adoption.

The speaker remarked that he would not attempt to enumerate the species of Campeloma, as he could not agree with previous authors regarding their limits, and had not the material to arrive at a satisfactory opinion himself; he could therefore only refer to the genus an assemblage of forms represented by the same specific names as were formerly placed under Melantho, after the exclusion of Paludina Elliottii of Lea, which probably belongs to the genus Lioplax. The names referred to the synonymy of the other species mentioned under that genus appear to represent forms of the genus, with the exceptions of Paludina cornea, Val., and Lymnula ventricosa, Raf. The former name was doubtless proposed for the Lioplax subcarinata, having the "sutures deeply impressed," and the "rampe" around the spire being especially characteristic of that shell. The Lymnula ventricosa was probably founded on Anculosa praerosa, or an allied species.

June 14th.

Vice-President BRIDGES in the Chair.

Twelve members present.

A paper was presented for publication entitled "On the Influence of the Earth's Atmosphere on the Color of the Stars." By Jacob Ennis.

^{*} III. G. Ambloxis. Univalve. Shell thick oboval; mouth oval. rounded at the base, obtuse above, with a thick appendage of the lip; columella flexuous; a small rugose umbilicus. 2 species—1. A. churnea; 2. A. ventricosa, Raf.